The Asheville News AND WESTERN FARMER.

VOL. XX. ASHEVILLE, N. C., MARCH 12, 1868. NO. 360.

AGRICULTURAL.

For the News and Farmer.

SLIP-SHOD PAPERS,
OR
HOW FARMER SLIP-SHOD DOES THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.

BY DON LEON.

Farmer Slip-Shod, as before stated, besides falling heir to the old Slip-Shod homestead, which was one of the largest and at one time, before it fell into the hands of the Slip-Shods, the most productive farms in that lovely valley, also received a very considerable estate in money. How, living on a farm possessing such ample capacity for production, farmer Slip-Shod should be scarce of money, seemed altogether a mystery.—While revolving the subject in my mind farmer Slip-Shod came into my room, and taking his seat beside me on a somewhat squeaking chair, I began to inquire after the results of his fifteen years of farming.

"Farming is a down-hill business in this country," said Mr. Slip-Shod, "I have tried it for fifteen years, and I have been required to purchase grain and long forage every year."

"That is rather strange, for one having such a fine body of real estate," I remarked.

"It is, nevertheless, true," replied the Farmer.

"You must have raised a deal of stock, the sales of which has enabled you to lay by a good lot of hard money," I said, enquiringly.

"No, indeed," said the Farmer, "I will tell you how I have managed: Fifteen years ago I commenced farming. I thought sheep husbandry would be a paying business. So, sending North, I procured five or six different kinds of sheep, at exorbitant prices. I got several kinds, and paid the largest prices, so as to be certain of getting the best kinds. My flock cost me several hundred dollars. They did well enough the first summer, but during the succeeding winter some froze to death, the dogs killed some, and nearly all the others took the foot-rot or influenza and died. Thus I lost nearly all my large flock during the first winter and Spring."

"Did you furnish them comfortable shelters, warm, soft bedding, as the sheep husbandry prescribe?" books prescribed.

"No, really, I have ever been opposed to book farming, as it is called. I always acted on the idea that every farmer ought to act from his own experience in conducting the operations on his farm. A great deal depends on luck, in every undertaking. If a farmer happens to be lucky, he will be successful in all his undertakings. but if he happens to be born unlucky, as a great many are, and as I have ever been, its little worth his while to trouble himself about books and farm journals;

"Do you not suppose it possible for those who have the misfortune to be *unlucky*, as you call it, to change the course of luck by adopting science and the experience of those who have been successful in farming as their guide?" I inquired.

"Oh I cannot tell how that is. My neighbor, Mr. Practice, bought a lot of improved sheep some years ago and he does little else but read agricultural papers and attend to them. He has been remarkably successful some how or other and makes money at the business. I could not think of giving my flock so much attention as he does, it would be too great an intrusion on my time and patience."

"But," said I, "if he is making money at the business, why may not sheep raising be esteemed a paying business in this county despite the results of your success?"

"Oh I presume it is a very good business in the hands of some persons, those who are *lucky*."

Does pasturing sheep improve your neighbors lands?" I asked.

"Well, really, I suppose his lands are worth twice as much as they were fifteen years ago when he commenced the business. He has all the while had money plenty while my farm is badly worn and I have been scarce of money."

"Probably your neighbor understands the buiness of raising sheep better than you do, may-be, he reads the books and journals on sheep husbandry, and from these he learns that sheep when properly pastured and managed, besides yielding a liberal remuneration in wool and mutton for the care bestowed on them, actually improve the lands where they are pastured. This is doubtless the secret of your neighbor's success." The force of this remark seemed to be felt by my friend Slip-shod.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From the Observer and Reporter.

DAIRYING, FOR CHEESE-MAKING, A SUCCESS IN KENTUCKY

When I, in connection with the five Weathers brothers, embarked in this new and long neglected enterprise in our State, we had some doubts on various points connected with the buisness, and, with some reluctance, invested so largely in it.

First: We apprehended some difficulty in keeping a large body of milk through the warm nights of summer: also of curing our cheese during the three or four warm months here. Thus far we have learned, from old mother experience, that these two most objectionable features have been and can be overcome with a trifling cost to any cheese company.

Some doubts were expressed in relation to finding a market for it. From my short observation in the business, I am led to delieve that two factories, with the capacity of one thousand cows each, would not supply the Lexington market, say nothing about the remainder of our State. Then let us here, in the asparagus bed of the world, of all grass countries the best adapted to our own State, raise our own [illegible] and fig trees, and not send dollars that are sent North [illegible] that article. It is a fact beyond [illegible] that we have the natural facilities for conducting this business superior to any State in the Union. Kentuckians must arise from their quiescent state and take lessons on enterprise from our sister State North.

I am now satisfied that, to make a first-class article of cheese, like whiskey, pork, and beef, it requires a limestone locality. We have this, and, in addition, we have the blue grass to give it the flavor that nothing else will.

I have been frequently asked what kind of cows I regarded the best for the busines. I will here give my opinion, based upon experience and observation. Early this spring I went to the mountrins and purchased some thirty-six mountain scrubs—and out of that number I think we have gotten ten or twelve second-rate cows and two first-class milkers. The rest of the partners purchased some scrubs and succeeded in almost the same ratio. Probably it would be well to state what we regard a first-class milch cow. We regard them first-class when they give seven gallons of strained milk per day: second-class when they give five gallons per day. Now dairy-men have no use for anything but first and second-class cows, if they expect to make the business profitable. A third-rate cow is only fit for the butcher's knife.

We have found that nine cases out of ten a cow must have weight to give a quantity of milk. This the scrub has not got; therefore I condemn them for dairy purposes. Neither would I recommend the blooded cow; but, like most other things, I prefer mediocrity between scrub and fine stock.

I am interrogated almost daily whether this point, of all the most interesting and important to know of any new enterprise, that, rightly carried on, it will. But, allow me to say, it is no child's play to manage a dairy of fifty or a hundred cows. Milking comes round twice a day, and must be attended to; and, worst of all, we have it to do on Sunday—though this year we have not manufactured any cheese on Sunday.

I am inclined with this most unfavorable year's experience, to believe it will pay the farmer better than anything he can do on the farm to keep it continually improving. I desire in future to say something more on this subject. For the present, I will close by saying to the farmer, don't embark while the storm yet rages, but wait for a calm.—J. T. SLADE, *Secretary of Blue Grass Cheese Co.*

HOW TO RAISE CARROTS.

A large proportion of American farmers fail in their efforts to grow a remunerating crop of carrots; in the majority of instances from not understanding how to mange the seed and the young plants. The usual practice is to sow carrot seed so early in the growing season that noxious weeds, six or eight inches high, cover the groud before the young carrots have attained sufficient size to enable laborers to see the rows. The immense labor required to weed carrots, tends to dishearten farmers from attempting to grow a crop of roots. But if they were accustomed to manage differently, a crop of carrots could be grown at an expense of only a few cents per bushel. We frequently meet with farmers who aver that their crop of carrots costs them not over five or six cents per bushel. As it is not practicable to follow the direction required to produce a heavy crop of roots the present season, we will do the best we can under the circumstances. Do not plant the seed too early. Prepare the ground thoroughly, and manure it heavily. Let the land be ploughed deep, twice or thrice, if it is not sod. Then about the twentieth of May, or the first of June, scarify the surface for the purpose of exterminating the weeds. If the surface is at all lumpy, let the lumps be crushed with [illegible]. As the seeds are long time germinating, they should be sprouted before they are planted. Then the young carrots will vegetate rapidly, and outgrow noxious weeds; and the labor of weeding the rows will be comparatively light.

Soak the seed in warm water for twenty hours. Then mingle it with fine sand in a vessel that will not hold water. Leep the sand and seed moist and warm. As soon as the seeds exhibit signs of germinating, let them be planted in soil just stirred with some implement. In four or five days, if the soil be moist and warm, the carrots will appear above grouud, and scarcely a weed will be seen among the young plants. Unless the ground is rich and free from weeds, do not make the drills nearer than two [illegible] so that a horse hoe may do [illegible] poor state of fertility, a dressing of the pure superphosphate of lime, sread in a shallow drill on each sie of the rows of carrots and raked in will usually produce a bountiful crop oats.

When the young plants are two or three inches high, let the thinnig be performed with a sharp, broad hoe, worked across the drills, leaving three or four plants in a cluster. During wet and lowery weather, when laborer cannot work advantageously at other employment, let the smaller carro be pulled up, leaving one in a place—out six or eight inches apart. Manag in this manner, a crop of carrots may be raised with a small expenditure of bor.

Try half an acre, or one-forth of an acre, With ordinary cultivation and land of only moderate fertility six hundred bushels of carrots may be gown on an acre. For feeding horses and cows, a bushel of carrots is worth as much as a bushel of oats, when fed in connection with a liberal amount of eal. —*N. Y. Independent.*

DESPATCHES TO THE PRESIDENT

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

To his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 26.—I am requested by the Assembly to transmit the following resolutions;

H. HAIGHT, Governor.

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the people of this State will now, as they have in the past, bear true faith and fealty to the Government of our fathers; that by all *legal* and just means they will sustain the President of the United States in the complete discharge of his duties.

Resolved, That we urge the President of the United States, in the name of our fellowmen of the State of California, in the name and in behalf of the cause of constitutional liberty, to be firm and unbending in the maintenance of the executive department of the Government, and to that end we plede him our undivided support.

Resolved, That the Radical majority in the Congress of the United States have trampled upon and disregarded the great interests of the people, and instead of legislating to relieve the people from the burdens of taxation under which the entire industry of the country is suffering, are bending their united efforts to involve the country in the votex of civil war, and in the opinion of the Assembly of California have proved themselves unworthy alike of the high positions they now occupy, and of the confidence of the people.

POLITICAL.

CONSERNATIVE NOMINEES---LABORS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Agreeably to appointment, the Conservative State Executive Committee met, in this city, in the Supreme Court room, on the 28th, ult., and continued in session, with a short interval until the hour of 12 o'clock at night, and adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair. The result of its labors is before the public. Never, perhaps, was so much done, in the same space of time, and we appeal to candid men, of all shades of opinion, if they have ever known, under the circumstances, a work better done. A more able and efficient or a better ticket was never before presented to the people of North Carolina. That it will entirely suit the many shades of opinion, though agreeing heartily on the great issues of the day, which prevail among the entire Conservative people of the State, no one could have expected. Among so many eminent and worthy Conservative men, in the State, it was not possible to meet the views and wishes of all, perhaps; yet, we may confidently ask, who could have done better?

Before proceeding to nominate, the Committee, and others, (the Committee having asked the counsel of the Conservatives in the so-called Convention, and others,) calmly and fully discussed the propriety of calling back the Conservative Convention to make the nominations. But the shortness of the time, the scarcity of money, and the approach of the Courts and of the farming season, led them to conclude that the Committee *must* perform that duty.

The Committee could not avoid looking narrowly into the contest before them. The opposition is well drilled and fully equipped and vigorously preparing for the conflict. The 70,000 negro voters in the State have been marshalled under the opposition banner. The blacks, of their own will, have made their own election to go with the Radicals. The only alternative, therefore, left to the white people, was to strike for a white [illegible] party and a white man's govern- [illegible] ment. [illegible] Committee saw no chance of avoiding a vigorous, bold and determined contest; hence the selection of the able and gallant standard-bearers, ZEBULON B. VANCE and EDWARD D. HALL.

The Conservatives had, over and over again, endorsed the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, and had, on two recent occasions, fully sustained the administration of that noble old Roman, JONATHAN WORTH, and his associates in the civil offices of the State. They had proven themselves capable, honest and able officers, and, therefore, it was doubtless proper that nothing should be done, by which those administrations might even seem to be ignored.—Two conditions, only, seemed to be fixed in the action of the Committee; first, that every nominee should be known and believed to be truly Conservative; secondly, that, in the selection of candidates, a vigorous campaign must be secured, as far as possible, and no impediment to success thrown into the ticket, either by the removal of any one already in position, or by the retention or supply of any one. Success, and a full, vigorous canvass, it will be seen, were the aims.

It will be seen, therefore, that if these views guided the Committee, nothing better, under the circumstances which surrounded them, could have been devised. There are many gentlemen of eminent worth, whom all would have delighted to honor, but this was impossible.

In the selection of Judges, the Committee, doubtless, had the greatest difficulty. All desired to retain the old Judges, if it could be done without compromising in any degree the principles and aims of the Conservatives. They have steadily acted upon the principle, that the Judiciary must be kept as free as possible from the bias of party, and, it may be truthfully said, that the Judiciary themselves, of this State, have illustrated this principle in their course. But a serious difficulty presented itself. It was known, that the Radical Convention had voted for the nomination of several of the Judges, and had nominated three of them. One had accepted that nomination, but with no committal as a party man. No Judge on the bench, in the State, could be presumed to seek or be willing to accept a nomination as a party Judge, yet it was the duty of the Committee to protect the Conservatives of the State, against the suspicion of nominating any man, for any office, whatever, committed, either directly or indirectly, to the principles or aims of the Radical party. We assure the Conservatives of the State, that no member of the Committee could have been forced, under any circumstances, to vote for any gentleman, for any office, if in so doing he was obliged to comprise, in the least, the principles or purposes of the Conservatives. This, we are certain has not been done in *any* instance, and we therefore will give the ticket our most unqualified and earnest support.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

The bill reported by Mr. Bingham from the Committee of Reconstruction is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the several persons hereafter named be, and they are hereby, severally relieved from all disability imposed upon them, or either of them, by the laws of the United States, to-wit: Wm. W. Holden and C. J. Rogers, of North Carolina; William A. Smith, of Johnston county, N. C.; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham county, N. C.; Rufus Barringer, of Mecklenburg county, N. C.; Luke Blackmer, of Rowan county, N. C.; Robert W. Flournoy, of Pontotoc county, Miss.; Joshua S. Morissey, of Claibourne county, Miss.; James R. Berry, of Little Rock, Arkansas; Victor C. Barringer, of N. C.; General James Longstreet, of Louisiana; Robt. B. Kingsbury, of Texas; S. G. Mackey, of S. C.; James L. Orr, of S. C., and Joseph E. Brown, of DeKalb county, Ga.

The Radical Congress, in all its special legislation with reference to the removal of disabilities, has acted upon the principal that consistent devotion to the Union, when it required nerve to exhibit it, is entirely secondary to after-born professions of "loyalty." Its prime favorites, at the present day, are those who educated the South up to the point of secession, but who now, for their own selfish advancement, are licking the dust and breathing false, hypocritical and cringing protestations of "Unionism." Why is it that we hear nothing as to the removal of the disabilities of such men as B. F. Moore, Bedford Brown or Lewis Hanes, who never for a moment, during the trying times, faltered in their allegiance to the Union? Look at the foregoing list:

W. W. Holden is the father of secession in North Carolina. He was in favor of dissolving the Union as far back as 1856. He signed the ordinance of secession,—said he was prouder of it than of any act of his life,—and predicted that the day of its passage would be celebrated, in all time to come, by bonfires and illuminations. When he came out for peace, in the latter stages of the war, which he had advocated with as much bitterness as any man in the State, he declared that he was actuated by a desire "to save *Slavery*. And since the war, in 1865, he proclaimed "unqualified opposition to negro suffrage" as the most "conspicuous of Union landmarks."

C. J. Rogers is nobody, but what little influence he has he threw against the Howard amendment, and he voted against it in the Legislature of 1865-66.

William A. Smith, of Johnston Co., is "famous" for having hunted deserters from the Confederate service with dogs, during tee war.

Thomas Settle, of Rockingham, county, was an original Secessionist, and a Captain in the Confederate service.

Rufus Barringer and Victor Barringer were both ardent, original secessionists, and held commissions in the Confederate service.

The only present recommendation of these men is, that they have for their own selfish purposes, connived at the infamous purpose of Congress to degrade their own fellow-citizens, by putting them beneath the heel of a degraded and semibarbarous race.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

ACTION! ACTION!!

We observe with the greatest pleaure that the Conservative people of the State are everywhere arousing themselves to vigorous action. In many counties meetings have already been held to endorse the action of the State Conservative Convention held at Raleigh on the 5th inst., and to carry out the plan of organization then agreed upon. The ablest and best men in the State are taking part in these meetings, and the result will be such a rallying to the polls to vote against the agrarian Constitution now being framed as has not been witnessed in many years. We hope the canvassers for the Western counties will go to work speedily and canvass their counties thoroughly. In no other way can the people be fully aroused to a sense of the impending danger. The present mail facilities are such that but few of them can keep themselves informed by reading the public papers.—And besides, the masses of the western people were always in the habit of acquiring their political information from "the stump" more than from any other source. Since the war there has been but little canvassing done except by the leaders and emissaries of the Radicals. The masses have consequently been misled. It is to correct the errors into which they have been led that a canvass is needed. Here is an opportunity for energetic and active conservatives to render more important services to the cause than can possibly be rendered in any other way.

In this connection we call the attention of the canvassers of this county to their duties. We think it important that they should have a meeting soon and agree upon a plan of operations.—We would also suggest to them the importance of calling a mass meeting of the citizens of this county, at the Court House at an early day, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Raleigh Convention.—*Watchman and State.*

VANCE AT WORK.

The gifted Vance has responded to the appeals of his countrymen, and is now dealing havoc and death into the Radical-Negro ranks. Having made a parting speech to his friends and neighbors at Charlotte, he left for Warrenton, where, on Wednesday last, he addressed a large and enthusiastic assemblage of both whites and negroes. He made a good speech, of course.—He never makes any other kind,

The people of every county in the State would be glad to hear the voice of this gallant man, but the interests of the great party he represents demand that he should, as far as possible, confine his tour to those counties where Radicalism finds its firmest lodgment. It is especially important that he canvass the Western counties. Every speech he can deliver in the mountain section will be worth a hundred votes to the Conservative cause. The people of that section know Zebulon B. Vance. From his earliest boyhood he has been their playmate and companion. They have confidence in him; and when he paints with a master hand the horrid picture of negro epuality, political and social, these hardy [illegible] They will wheel into line, and when the battle comes they will be found in the thickest of the fight, struggling for the supremacy of their own race and color.

Governor Vance will be overwhelmed with invitations to address the people, from all parts of the State; but we hope he will accept only those which come from points where he can effect the greatest good. The campaign will be a short one, and Vance must be reinforced. Call Graham, and Davis, and Smith, and Matt. Ransom, and a score of others to the front. Let us not only reject the bogus Constitution, but let us do it by thirty thousand majority. This can be done if our leading men will go into active service. Radicalism starts out in the canvass with a millstone around its neck. Holden is the millstone. Let us sink him and his party into the bottomless pit of defeat.—*Morning Star.*

THE LATEST PHASE OF RECONSTRUCTION

The following is the amendatory reconstruction bill, as it passed the Senate and House of Representatives on Wednesday, and goes to the President for his signature:

An Act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration.

SEC. 1. That hereafter any election authorized by the act passed March 23, 1867, entitled "An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration, shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast, and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any constitution is submitted, any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to vote, when he has resided therein for the ten days next preceeding such election, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, under such regulations as the district commanders may prescribe.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Constitutional Convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts to which this is amendatory, may provide that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the constitution the registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all elective officers provided for by the said constitution, and at the same election the officers who shall make the return of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall enumerate and certify the votes cast for members of Congress.

"UP GUARDS! AND AT THEM!"

Tee Conservative organization of the State is now well-nigh completed. We have a glorious State ticket in the field—District Conventions will soon be called for the nomination of candidates for Congress and Solicitors. Canvassers,—for the most part active, rising, enthusiastic young men,—have been appointed in a large majority of the counties and will soon be designated for all of them. Sub Committees have been, or will be, appointed for every Captain's District in the State. Everything, thus far, looks well and promising. What remains to be done?

In the first place, let the Canvassers go actively, energetically, and promptly, about their work. Let them canvass every portion of their respective counties, and, by every proper means, seek to arouse the white men of the State to a *live* sense of the dangers which impend over them.

Let County Conventions be held in *every* county, to bring out candidates for the Legislature. Let these candidates, also, go instantaneously and actively to work.

Let Conservative Clubs be formed in every City, town, and village, and then hold weekly meetings.

Let one or more mass meetings be held in every county, and let every inducement be offered and afforded to the people to turn out.

Let the Sub-Committees proceeded at once to the enrolement of Conservative voters, and of white men, who, ashamed of their color, propose to act with the enemies of their race. *Let every man be enrolled!* This is of the highest importance. We must know *how we stand.*

Let every Conservative man, who has thus far failed to register, be earnestly exhorted to do so, by every consideration which affects the good of himself, his children, his race and his country.

In one word, let every true white man in North Carolina, constitute himself a COMMITTEE OF ONE, whose aim and purpose shall be work! *work!* WORK! and whose slogan shall be: NORTH CAROLINA MUST BE GOVERNED BY WHITE MEN!

Our gallant standard-bearers in the field will do their whole duty. Let us do *ours*, and all will come right in the end.

THE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.—As stated elsewhere, we shall publish, as soon as we obtain a copy, the "Legislative" article of the mongrel Constitution. It will then be seen that the Senatorial Districts have been apportioned with special reference to negro supremacy in that branch of the Assembly. Counties, in which there is a white majority, have been incorporated into Districts with Counties in which there is a decided negro majority, in order to prevent the election of Senators, who would represent the sentiments and feelings of the *white men* of the State. For example: There is a white majority in Wake, which will be decidedly increased after another registration. But the large County of Wake is tacked on to Franklin, in which there is a negro majority, and, instead of each County electing its own Senator, which it is entitled to do, by virtue of population, the two counties are to elect two Senators, conjointly—in order that the negro majority in Franklin may overbalance the white majority in Wake, and thus secure the election of two negro Senators or so called white representatives of the nigger!

This is simply infamous; but it is of a part with the general purpose of the hybrids to Africanize and Radicalize North Carolina. Every move they make increases the obligation resting upon the white men of the State to defeat *their unhallowed and diabolical designs, and will serve to stir and stimulate the Anglo-Saxon heart of North Carolina!* Sentinel.

WHAT ARE OLD DEBTS.—The following, which we clip from the Raleigh *Standard*, will prove of special interst to many of our people, and of general interest to all.

We are permitted by Mr. Ragland to make the following extract from a telegram addressed to him by Gen. Canby:

"I have uniformly held that the date of the original accruing of a cause of action is the controlling date, and that the renewal in form merely of a contract does not take it out of a stay otherwise applicable to it."

A WORD TO NEGROES.—No negroes in this State will take offices, unless one of their number was nominated for any office in the late Radical Convention held at Raleigh! Why was this? Are the negroes wanted only to vote for their *white* allies for office, who will get the pay, and themselves get nothing. Can the negroes not see through this cheat?

Why was not James H. Harris, (negro,) nominated for Lieut. Governor, instead of Tod R. Caldwell? In point of talents, decency, and other qualities, Harris, (negro,) is superior to Tod R. Caldwell, (white.)—*Statesville American.*

BEFORE the North turned loose its vandals and thieves to riot upon the wealth of the South. (the great customer of the North,) the Southern people did a yearly business with them amounting to four hundred and sixty-three millions! that customer is now ruined, and when the north gets off of its bond and greenback spree, it will be in a worse state than the South now is!

Conservative Nominations.

For Attorney General:
SION H. ROGERS,
of Wake.

For Chief Justice of North Carolina:
RICHMOND M. PEARSON.

For Associate Justices of the Supreme Court:
WILL. H. BATTLE, of Orange,
EDWIN G. READE, of Person,
(and if the number be increased to five,)
MATT. E. MANLY, of Craven,
A. S. MERRIMON, of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.
First District:
DAVID A. BARNES,
of Northampton.

Second District:
E. J. WARREN,
of Beaufort.

Third District:
GEORGE V. STRONG,
of Wayne.

Fourth District:
WILLIAM S. DEVANE,
of New Hanover.

Fifth District:
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland.

Sixth District:
ROBT. B. GILLIAM,
of Granville.

Seventh District:
THOMAS RUFFIN, JR.,
of Alamance.

Eighth District:
FRANCIS E. SHOBER,
of Rowan.

Ninth District:
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
of Lincoln.

Tenth District:
ANDERSON MITCHELL,
of Iredell.

Eleventh District:
JOHN L. BAILEY,
of Buncombe.

Twelfth District:
ALLEN T. DAVIDSON,
of Macon.

For Superintendent of Public Works:
GEN. SAM'L. F. PATTERSON·
of Caldwell.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction
REV. B. CRAVEN,
of Randolph.

For Secretary of State:
ROBERT W. BEST,
of Greene.

For Auditor of Accounts:
S. W. BURGIN,
of Buncombe.

For Public Treasurer:
KEMP P. BATTLE,
of Wake.

THE CONGRESSIONAL AND JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

At a meeting of the Conservative State Executive Committee, held in this city, on Saturday, the following Committees were appointed,—the Committees in the Judicial Districts to make all necessary arrangements as to times and places of holding District Conventions for the nomination of Solicitors, and those in the Congressional Districts to make all the arrangements for Conventions for the nomination of candinates for Congress. The various Committees are earnestly urged to act promptly.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

1st. District.—Messrs. W. N. H. Smith, of Hertford, M. L. Eure, of Gates, and W. A. Moore, of Chowan.

2nd. District.—George Howard, of Edgecombe, F. B. Satterthwaite, of Beaufort and J. E. Moore, of Martin.

3rd. District.—C. S. Wooten, of Wayne, H. R. Bryan, of Craven, and John M. Perry, of Carteret.

4th. District.—A. A. McKoy, of Sampson, Thomas S. Kenan, of Duplin, and J. A. Engelhard, of New Hanover.

5th. District.—Archibald McLean, of Cumberland, Thomas S. Ash, of Anson, and W. L. Steele, of Richmond.

6th. District.—M. W. Ransom, of Northampton, Jo J. Davis, of Franklin, Willis H. Jenkins, of Granville.

7th. District.—J. T. Morehead, Jr., of Guilford, Livingston Brown, of Caswell, H. A. Loudon, Jr., Chatham.

8th. District.—J. M. Leach, of Davidson, W. M. Robbins, of Rowan, Rufus L. Patterson, of Forsythe.

9th. District.—Mecklenburg, Union, Cabarrus, Stanly, Montgomery, Anson and Richmond.

10th. District.—A. C. Avery, of Burke, R. F Armfield, of Wilkes, R. F. Simonton, of Iredell.

11th. District.—Marcus Erwin, of Buncombe, N. Kelsey, of Madison, Robt. Penland, of Yancey.

12th. District.—Cassius Gudger, of Macon, W. L. Love, of Haywood, L. S. Gash, Henderson.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. District.—W. F. Martin, of Pasquotank, R. B. Peebles, of Northampton, P. T. Henry, of Bertie.

2nd. District.—Wm Biggs, of Edgecombe, W. A. Allen, of Duplin, and Maj. Jno Hughes, of Craven.

3rd. District.—D. C. Allen, of Brunswick, A. J. Jones, of Columbus, Rory McNair, of Robeson.

4th. District.—H. G. Williams, of Nash, T. D. Snead, of Johnston, W. J. Green, of Warren.

5th. District.—Levi M. Scott, of Guilford, S. S. Jackson, of Randolph, Frank C. Robbins, of Davidson.

6te. District.—Robt D. Johnston, of Charlotte, S. H. Walkup, of Union, M. L. McCorkle, of Catawba.

7th. District.—Thad D. Bryson, of Jackson, Jas. H. Merrimon, of Buncombe, A. M. Erwin, of McDowell.

The Convention has adopted the majority report on suffrage, without any test oath. It confers suffrage on every man over 21 years old, without regard to race or color.

Asheville News and Farmer.

Thursday, March 12, 1868.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
By ROBERT M. STOKES.

TERMS—*Strictly in Advance:*
$3.00 per annum. $1.50 for six months.
Country produce taken, at market prices, for subscription.
CLUB RATES—FOR CASH:
5 Copies, $12 50; 10 Copies, $20 00.

For Governor:
ZEBULON B. VANCE.

For Lieutenant Governor:
EDWARD D. HALL,
of New Hanover.

MASS MEETING.

At the Ratification Meeting, on Saturday last, it was unanimously resolved to hold a Mass Meeting at Asheville, on Saturday, the 21st of this month.

Conservatives of Buncombe, let it be a rousing gathering. Hold meetings in every precinct, on Saturday next, and marshal your forces for the great mustering of the *truly* loyal people of the county, on the following Saturday.

The meeting

WILL BE ADDRESSED BY

some of the ablest Speakers in Western North Carolina.

We have no time to lose. The Constitution will no doubt be *pushed* upon the people for ratification, as soon as possible, to prevent a fair discussion of its merits.

If you would save your State from negro rule, the DAUGHTERS of our poor white people from being forced into social equality with negro BOYS at School, and yourselves from being forced into the ranks of the Militia with negroes, and under negro officers, who will be empowered to hold Court Martials over and punish you for what they might call delinquency in militia duty, attend the Mass Meeting, and rally round the OLD Constitution of the State of North Carolina. Don't let it be supplanted by one framed by negroes and mean white Northern office seekers.

WHITE MEN OF BUNCOMBE, your political and social rights are invaded, will you stand with folded hands, and not attempt to defend them? Turn out like free Americans, who, "knowing their rights, dare maintain them."

The white men *can* rule North Carolina if they will, but the meanest sort of whites *will* rule if the patriotic white men don't exert themselves to prevent it. Let every Conservative man

ATTEND THE MASS MEETING.

By Last Night's Mail.

Nothing of importance by the mails last night. The President was cited to appear for trial to-morrow, the 13th. Wade was sworn, and took his seat. All quiet on the surface.

☞ We have a number of communications on hand which we are compelled to postpone.—They shall appear as early as possible.

Aston's News Depot.

Our friend Aston sent us a list of magazines and Newspapers which he has for sale at his News Depot, but it is impossible for us to give it room this week. If any one wishes to procure any Magazine or paper published in America or Europe, they can find it at Aston's. He's Agent for all publishers and will forward subscriptions.

The So-Called Convention.

This pie-bald body *may* adjourn to-day, if it can't find any excuse for continuing its session of $8 per day longer. The "Buncombe baby" introduced a resolution to that effect, but in our opinion, there will be considerable opposition to it. Eight dollars a day, is hard to give up by a set of men who, after they break up the Convention, will have to come down to the old price of labor, $8 a month.

Public Speaking.

We are requested to announce that Maj. M. ERWIN will address the people at the following times and places:

At Hendersonville, on Saturdny next, 14th.

At Rutherfordton, on Tuesday of the Superior Court of Rutherford County.

At Marion, McDowell Co., on Tuesday Court, 24th.

It is requested that the canvassing committees in the counties of Western North Carolina, make appointments for public speaking at the earliest times possible.

The Ratification Meeting.

The meeting in the Court House on Saturday last was one of the most respectable and intelligent assemblies we have seen for many years.—Its proceedings were characterized by coolness, deliberation and firmness of purpose. The speakers were dignified and courteous in their remarks, but uncompromising and determined in their advocacy of the cause of the white race, against the organized party who is attempting to place the government of the State in the hands of the negroes. Although but little effort was made, in point of numbers, it was the largest meeting held since we have been in Asheville. But we believe it was a mere speck to what the

MASS MEETING,

to be held here on the 21st of this month will be. We hope every precinct will send a full delegation.

Our Candidates.

Never have we seen a more general feeling of satisfaction exhibited than was evinced, in word and action, by the Conservatives of this town, on receipt of the nominations of the Executive Committee, last Wednesday. From almost every quarter of the County, and in fact from many of the counties west of this, we receive the most cordial endorsement of the ticket. It could not have been expected that out of so many candidates one would not be found objectionable to some, but we are pleased to find the Executive Committee have almost accomplished what has been considered an impossibility—pleased everybody. There's no division in the Conservative ranks of Western North Carolina now. We are marching forward in one solid phalanx, with the people's favorite leader, ZEB. VANCE, at our head, carrying dismay and consternation into the ranks of the degraders of our race and destroyers of our country. We are gathering strenght as we go along. All that is necessary now, is the presence of Z. B. VANCE, among us. His voice in these mountains would command such an army of true white mountaineers as would cause the negro worshippers to hide their diminished heads in the darkest corners of their odoriferous League Rooms.

Now is the time for canvassers to work. There is a disposition, on the part of the decent men who have been deluded into joining the Radical negro-loving, white-men-hating party, to break from its loathsome coils. A great reaction is taking place, in the minds of our honest mountain boys, and if our committees will exert themselves now, we can carry these counties "like a flash," It only requires work to do the job. We've got all the arguments of truth and justice on our side. They are the ever-conquering weapons, if vigorously and boldly wielded. Falsehood and injustice can never stand long in opposition to them, when they are in patriot hands.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at its ebb, leads on to fortune." Billy Shakespeare knew what he was doing when he wrote that; and we think he must have had in view the present state of our political affairs, for it is peculiarly applicable to the conservative party now. The Radical ranks are wavering, and if our canvassers will take advantage of the ebbing tide, we shall ride safely into the peaceful harbor of constitutional liberty.

Another Sensation Destroyed

Last year there was a great hue and cry made about some one throwing rocks, shooting pistols, and otherwise awfully scaring the Chief officer and others of the Union League at this place; and straightway a Garrison of Soldiers was sent to protect the carcases and allay the nervous excitement of those terribly frightened gentlemen, and assist in organizing leagues in general and the negroes in particular. It was so absurd that for two weeks we took no notice of it, for we felt confident the *deadly* attack, if at all, was made out of sport, by some rollicking friend of the midnight leaguers. And so it eventually turned out; but they were careful not to discover the cause, however, until the mighty power of the army had been called in. It had just the effect desired, it brought the garrison.

Now another sensation is attempted to be trumped up by the same party, in our neighboring village of Hendersonville, about some one stoning a house where some freed people were holding a prayer meeting. According to the [illegible] and one woman was seriously injured. Whether the report will cause a garrison to be stationed at Hendersonville time will disclose. Be that as it may, "we will a tale unfold, which will hrrow up your young blood," and make the wole matter as ridiculous as the case in Asheyle. We unfold the *tail* of the hydra-heade monster, in the following extract from a letter from one of the most respectable and responsible citizens of Hendersonville:

"My attention this moment has been called, for the first time, to a howl in the *Pioneer* and *Cotton Visitor*, about the stoning of the house of a freedman in this little village, on the night of the 7th, ult., (some two weeks ago) whilst the inmates were holding a prayer meeting. Now I do not pretend to say that there was no rock thrown, but I do think it strange that not one half of the place ever heard of such a thing until their attention was called to it by the [illegible] published in your town, 20 miles off. My own opinion is—and it is the opinion of most of those I have heard speak of it—that if any such thing occured at all it was done at the instance, and by the Leaguers themselves, for the purpose of raising a howl through their organ for political capital. Possibly it originated in your Town, or the writer of the article. There is one thing certainly false in the publication, viz: The serious injury of a *Lady* in the house by one of the missiles thrown from the outside. I learn no one was hurt and not much of a stoning no how. Nobody hurt and nobody much frightened, except your Editors,

---

Glorious Candidates.

The young sprig of a County Court Lawyer, J. W. Bowman, who is the Radical Candidate for Judge of the Superior Court for the 11th District, has never been admitted to practice in the Superior Court. On the Contrary, not many days before he received the nomination he applied to Hon. J. S. Bailey, the conservative candidate for the Judgeship, to prepare him for our [illegible] in that Court. Geewhilikins! won't friend of ours [illegible] and property be *rectus incuriatus*, as a displayed in a court that *he has not studied the* his legal lore is practice of. Spirit of [illegible] such a disgrace.

CANNON, of the 12th District, it is said, spells January with a G, and banKrupt with a capital K in it, but the best of the joke about him is, he didn't know whether his conscience would allow him to take the test oath, in order to become a Register in BanKruptcy, until Starbuck gave him permision, and, we suppose, promised not to *spank* him for perjury.

Now, wouldn't they make a pretty brace of Superior Court Judges? Wouldn't perjury go unpunished and the practice of the Court be dignified in such hands?

Death of C. W. L. Edney.

Just as we were going to press, we hear that this gentleman died, at his residence in this village, about 3 o'clock yesterday. His death was very sudden, having been sick only four days.

Canvassers for Western North Carolina.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Canvassers for their respective Counties in Western North Carolina. We hope they will get on the trail at once. We have no time to lose. The enemies of the Constitution of our State and country are thoroughly organized through their midnight Leagues; and since the nomination of Hon. Z. B. VANCE, they are getting weak in the knees. Hundreds of good men who were deluded into these dark lantern sinks of iniquity are beginning to see the degrading position which the Radical party would place the white people of the State in, and are only asking for "more light," to enable them to get out of the infamous organization. Canvassers must give them that light. Show them the degradation and danger of placing a virtuous poor girl in the same school, in the same class, on the same bench, to study and contend with a half grown lustful negro boy.

If the Constitution is ratified there is no help for the *poor* white girl or boy. That infamous document *compels* parents to send their children a certain time to the public schools, unless they are able to pay tuition in private institution.—That one clause of the Constitution should defeat it. It is a direct attempt to DEGRADE THE POOR CHILDREN OF THE SOUTH.—The rich, and those who can possibly raise a little money to pay for a primary education for their children, are not affected by it.

CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATION IN THE 8TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

R. M. STOKES, Chairman, Asheville.
J. C. L. GUDGER, Waynesville.
W. LEVI LOVE, Franklin.

CANVASSING COMMITTEES.

Clay.—Col. Henry Plott, Hayesville; Maj. P. C. Hughes, do., Capt. G. G. Bristol, do.; John M. Galloway, Esq., do.; Capt. W. B. Tidwell, Tusquittee.

Cherokee.—Col. H. H. Davidson, Grass Creek; Capt. J. W. Cooper, Murphy; Capt. G. N. Phillips, Valley Town; J. M. Slaughter, Fort Montgomery; J. B. Fair, Esq., Notley; S. P. Sherrill.

Macon.—Dr. J. M. Lyle, Capt. J. G. Crawford, Col. L. Howard, Rev. Allen Ammons, Jas. H. Bryson, Esq., Post offices at Franklin.

Jackson.—Col. T. D. Bryson, Col. J. R. Love, Jos. Keener, Esq.; Post offices at Webster; Capt. J. H. Alley, Cashier's Valley; Capt. J. W. Terrill, Qualla Town.

Haywood.—Maj. W. M. Rhea, F. N. Davis, Esq., R. H. Penland, Esq., Dr. H. M. Rogers, W. Wilson, Esq., B. B. Edmondson, Esq., Dr. R. V. Welch, W. L. Norwood, Esq., Capt. W. Lenoir, Capt. M. H. Love, W. P. Welch.

Henderson.—J. D. Hyman, S. V. Pickens, T. A. Allen, H. T. Farmer, T. W. Taylor, V. Ripley, Rufus Edney, D. H. Graves, J. J. Osborne.

Madison.—Capt. N. Kelsey, Dr. Jessee Wallen, Col. L. B. Duckett, John M. Carver, Hiram Hunter.

Yancey.—David Proffitt, Mac Horton, C. R. Byrd, A. J. Roberts, Dr. John Houston.

Mitchell.—James Howell, Esq., J. C. Blaylock, Robert Penland, J. H. Greene.

Buncombe.—Col. Wm. Cocke, Dr. J. H. Reagan, W. P. Fortune, J. M. Gudger, Col. W. H. Moore.

CANVASSERS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed, by the State Conservative Executive Committee, Canvassers for the State at large. It is to be hoped that they will at once make appointments to address the people:

Hon. Wm. A. Graham,	Col. D. D. Ferebee,
" James M. Leach,	Ralph Gorrell, Esq.,
Gen. M. W. Ransom,	Col. W. F. Martin,
Hon. J. R. McLean,	" Jas. T. Morehead,
" Jessee G. Shepherd,	C. B. Sanders, Esq.,
Maj. Marcus Erwin,	W. F. McKesson, Esq.,
Hon. F B Satterthwaite,	J. J. Yates, Esq.,
" Asa Biggs,	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]
" George [illegible]	
" Jesse R. Stubbs,	[illegible]
" S. J. Person,	[illegible]
" W. N. H. Smith,	John [illegible]ghton, Esq.,
" W. T. Dortch,	Col. Wm. A. Jenkins,
Col. Robert Strange,	Wm. Eaton, Jr., Esq.,
Hon. Nathaniel Boyden,	R. F. Armfield, Esq.,
" John Kerr,	Edward Conigland, Esq.
" George Howard,	A. A. McKoy, Esq.,
Col. R. H. Cowan,	P. H. Winston, Esq.,
" W. P. Bynum,	W. McL. McKay, Esq.,
Giles Leitch, Esq.,	Col. S. H. Walkup,
Col. S. McD Tate,	" Wm. Johnston.
Arch McLean, Esq.,	

Washington News

The only news of importance from Washington is the organization of the court of Impeachment in the Senate—Judge CHASE presiding. At the opening of the court Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, council for the President, objected to Ben Wade's sitting in judgment on the case, as he was a party interested in the removal of the President. As President of the Senate, if Mr. Johnson is removed, Wade would then become President of the United States. The court adjourned before the objection urged was decided. The excitement at Washington has subsided, but an under current of indignation is rolling on throughout the North, which, we fear, will break forth with fearful results if the President is impeached upon such flimsy charges. God have mercy on our country.

The McCardle case is before the Supreme Court. Judge Black opened the argument for McCardle, but could not finish in consequence of indisposition. The court adjourned to next day.

Canvassers to Your Posts.

Let our Canvassers be up and doing. They have no time to lose, if they would save their State from ruin and anarchy, and their own race from degradation.

Let precinct meetings be held at every precinct, for consultation, and to completely organize the party. At these meetings the candidates for Congress, for Solicitors, for members of both branches of the Legislature, and County officers, should be discussed, in order that every precinct might present its claims at the great Saturday week, the 21st.

The people expect that every Canvasser will do his duty. The roll is now complete, and we most earnestly urge upon each one to be active and energetic.

Another Extra.

For fear our neighbor of the *Pioneer* did not receive a copy, we would respectfully inform him that we were compelled to issue another extra last week, It contained only one important item of news, viz: our subscription list had so greatly increased that we run short of papers. We were not at all excited, but took it as "cool as a cucumber." If you'll keep cool neighbor, our little extras won't annoy you at all.

Congressional Candidates should keep perfectly cool. We are well acquainted with a Congressional aspirant who lost the election by being too captious and irasciable. Again, we say, keep cool.

For the News and Farmer.

The Ratification Meeting.

In accordance with a call made through the *News and Farmer*, a large and respectable meeting of the Conservative people of Buncombe county was held in the Court House at Asheville on the 7th instant.

On motion, MONTREVILLE PATTON was called to the chair, and Col. W. H. MOORE, requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman in a brief and patriotic speech stated that the object of the meeting was to ratify the Declaration of Principles, adopted and sent forth by the Conservative Convention, at Raleigh, on the 5th and 6th of February ult., also the list of Candidates nominated by the State Executive Committee, at Raleigh on the 28th ult.

Mr. Jas. H. Merrimon was called on to address the meeting, but he requested some of the older gentlemen in attendance to lead with their views and suggestions.

Our revered citizen, Col. Stephen Lee, then rose and in a few dignified and appropriate remarks urged upon the white people to stand firmly and boldly for the honor of their race, the respectability of their families, and the Constitution of their country.

Thos. B. Johnson was next called and responded in an able and effective speech of half an hour, which was frequently applauded.

S. B. Gudger, Col. W. Pickens, R. M. Stokes, Dr. Candler, M. P. Penland and Rev. Branch Merrimon, in a short and appropriate speeches urged the necessity of the Conservative party being thoroughly organized, and every man at work for the white man's cause.

J. H. Merrimon then read the Declaration of Principles, and in a very appropriate speech introduced the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the State Conservative Convention held at Raleigh on the 5th and 6th of Feburary ult., a "Declaration of Principles" was adopted pledging the devotion of the Conservatives of North Carolina, to the principles of Constitutional liberty and fealty to the Government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution, and sincerely and in good faith accepting the legitimate and legal results of the war; and reiterating their oft repeated declaration that peace and concord with the sister State, and with the entire people of the United States are most heartily desired; and

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the State Executive Committee held at Raleigh, on the 28th day of February, 1868, a State Ticket pledged to the support of the Platform of Principles, enunciated by the State Conservative Convention at its late meeting, was nominated, therefore

Resolved, By the Conservatives of Buncombe county, that we most cordially and heartily endorse the principles set forth in said Declaration, and pledge our support to the Candidates nominated by the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all the Conservatives of the State, to give an active and earnest support to Conservative Principles, and to resist by every lawful means in their power, the attempt to foist upon the people of North Carolina, the unnatural doctrine of negro equality, political or social.

Mr. J. H. Merrimon, stated that the Executive Committee had appointed a Congressional Committee, of which he had the honor of being a member, to arrange the times and places in this [illegible], to nominate a Congressman and Solicitors, and suggested that every precinct hold a meeting, on Saturday next, preparatory to convening at Asheville on the Saturday following, (21st) in a Mass Meeting, to carry out the object of the Committee.

The suggestion was then reduced to a motion, and carried unanimously.

On motion the proceedings were ordered to be published in the *News and Farmer*, and that the *Sentinel* and *North Carolinian*, of Raleigh be requested to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet again in a County Mass Meeting, Saturday, 21st inst.

MONT. PATTON,
W. H. MOORE, *Sec'y.*

Impeachment Articles.

The following are the articles of Impeachment under which the President of one of the greatest, if not the greatest, nation, in the world is now being tried, to enable a ruthless band of partisans to obtain control of every branch of the government.

We wish every man to read and ponder them well, and ask himself if it is not a disgrace to the country, a complete mockery of truth and justice, a prostration of the dignity of a once proud nation, to see the pretended represenatives of her people resorting to such mean and despicable subterfuges to gratify the malice of a set of dying party dogs. Read them every man, and decide whether such a party is fit to govern a free and intelligent people:

First. For the removal of Stanton with intent to violate the constitution and laws.

Second. For the appointment to the position of Secretary of War, with like intent, of Lorenzo Thomas.

Third. For conspiring with Thomas and others unknown, to hinder Stanton, by intimidations and threats, from executing his office.

Fourth. For conspiracy with Thomas and others to prevent and hinder the execution of the tenure-of-office-bill.

Fifth. For appointment of Thomas while the Senate was in session.

Sixth. For conspiracy with Thomas to seize the property of the United States contrary to

Seventh. For conspiracy with Thomas and others to eject Stanton from the War Office.

Eighth. For conspiracy to take possession of the property of the United States in the War Office.

Ninth. For giving a letter to Thomas authorizing him to take possession of the War Office.

Tenth. For persuading Gen. Emory that the law required orders from the President and Secretary of War to come through the General of the Armies.

The House reserves the privilege of presenting other charges to sustain impeachment and replying to the President's answers to the above ten charges.

Nine charges simply ring the changes on Stanton's removal. The tenth applies to Gen. Emory's interview, in which the President asked "Am I to understand that the President of the United States cannot give you an order but through the General-in-chief, or General Grant?"

After saying "Yes," Gen. Emory withdrew.

For the News and Farmer.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE.

Asheville District Meeting.

MR. EDITOR:—Suffer me to call the attention of the members and friends of the M. E. Church *South*, within the bounds of the Asheville District, to their approaching District Conference. It will convene at Reems Creek, Buncombe Co., N. C., May 22d, by appointment of Bishop Wyghtman, whose presence and labor will very largely contribute to the pleasure and profit of the occasion.

It is hoped there will be a large attendance of thoughtful earnest, Christ-loving delegates, whose wise counsels will very much promote the interests of the church, and advance the kingdom of Christ. Let us meet in the name of "the Master," and with prayerful reliance upon divine aid. Your attention, dear brethern, is thus early called to this matter, because it is believed that a degree of preparation is necessary to the accomplishment of any great good in these meetings. It will not do to rely upon impromptu thoughts and efforts. Earnest, patient deliberation must mature plans, and inaugurate enterprises, if plans and enterprises succeed. The whole field of christain labor is before us. The entire operative machinery of the church is open to our inspection, and liable to our improvement, within constitutional and lawful limits. Let each member of the approaching Conference make one department of christain enterprise the subject of special thought and investigation, that we may not handle the ark of the Lord with rude or unskillful hands. An interchange of ideas, prior to our meeting, in the public prints or otherwise, would he pleasant and profitable.

The Conference at its former meeting resolved to establish a District High School, but failed to appoint a committee or agent to carry this resolution into effect. That this is an important enterprise none will deny. That such a school is a necessity in this part of the country needs no proof. I am pleased to see developing in some communities such an interest upon this subject as to beget quite a lively competition for the location of the school. This is well. The existence of such a school in any community, if a success, will do more for the material, intellectual, social, and moral improvement of the community than the contiguity of two railroads. Let there be other competitors. It will be the interest, and, no doubt, the pleasure of the conference to locate the school in that neighborhood offering most inducements. When this subject is brought before the Conference it is important that it should have all the information necessary to immediate action; and as it has no organized agency for the collection of this information, it will depend upon the independent action of the friends of the enterprise.

The want of comfortable and convenient church buildings in Western North Carolina is alarming, and is one of the greatest hindrances to the spread of the gospel. The Conference, at its session in August last, recommended the blending of two or more societies into one, where it was practicable. It hoped by this means to promote the erection of church buildings. Such would be the evident tendency, but there are a great many societies that cannot be relieved in this way. I am of the opinion that a plan of organization, by which the efforts of a whole circuit or county could be concentrated upon a single house, till completed, would work well. Unless something is done more than has been done, or is likely to be done, if we continue to move in the old groves, the hope of seeing all our congregations worshiping in comfortable chapels, and all our preachers living in comfortable parsonages must be long deferred.

Beloved brethern, let these things enter into your thoughts, and prayers and conversations, and may the God of all grace so "strengthen you with might by his spirit in the inner man" that you may accomplish well the work committed to your hands, Amen.

Feb. 7th, 1867. FRANK RICHARDSON.

For the News and Farmer.

Proceedings of the Buncombe Agricultural Society

ASHEVILLE, March 7, 1868.

The Society met at 11 o'clock, A. M., the President in the Chair.

The Executive Committee announced that they were not prepared to report in full, at this meeting.

A very interesting discussion arose on the culture and profit of the Onion crop in this country, where upon,

Mr. W. L. HENRY introduced the following:

Resolved, That the members of the Society, who plant Onions this Spring, be requested to notice the character of the soil, its locality, and probable product in corn, without manure; how much and what kind of manure is best, how much labor and what the product of Onions per rod; what they follow the Onion crop with, and the quantity and value of the product of this second crop; and also, the condition of the land after these crops—whether better or worse—and report to this Society at a subsequent meeting.

A very interesting and instructive conversation upon root and other small crops, was engaged in by nearly all the members present, displaying increase of interest in the Society, which it is hoped will continue.

The following subject was designated for discussion at the next meeting:

"Wheat Culture—Preparation of the Land, &c."

It was also requested that Mr. R. M. STOKES prepare and read to the Society, at its next meeting an Essay on Budding Fruit, and Fruit Culture.

After a pleasant and social interchange of opinions on various [illegible] subjects, the Society adjourned to meet again on the first Saturday in June next.

J. G. MARTIN, *Sec. and Treas.*

THE WOULD-BE GOVERNOR'S RECORD.

HIS LOYALTY IN 1861.

"WHO WILL PLOT FOR THE HEADS OF ABE LINCOLN AND GEN. SCOTT?—*W. W. Holden, June 5, 1861.*

NOW.

"Our beloved State will once more put on the garments of prosperity; and our people will be contented and happy through the long ages reserved for the existence of the government which Washington established and which LINCOLN labored AND DIED to preserve!

Fraternally yours,
W. W. HOLDEN, President,
JAS. H. HARRIS, 1st Vice Pres.
A. H. JONES, 2d Vice Pres.
C. W. HORNER, Sec'y

[Closing sentence of the address to the U. L. A. in N. C., January 31, 1868.]

For the News and Farmer.

MR. EDITOR:—Believing that you feel an interest in the education of the people of these Mountains, as well as the improvement of the lands and progress in their cultivation, I make bold to ask you to publish, that the people of Hominy have employed Rev. JOHN AMMONS, to teach a five months Session at the Baptist Church on Hominy.

To-day (24th February) the Session opened with 36 students present.

The people are alive to the interest of the School, and while they are well situated to accommodate those coming from abroad, they solicit their patronage.

Students here will be inducted into the real knowledge of things, and particular regard will be had to the necessary preparation for teaching; hence those desiring to fit themselves for teaching would do well to give us a trial.

The terms are quite reasonable, and board can be had cheaper than anywhere else in the regions around. EDUCATION.

Railroad Contracts.

At *our own request*, we have been furnished with the following awards to contracts on that portion of our Railroad this side of the Swannanoa tunnel, as decided by the Directors on Thursday last. We hope our neighbor of the *Pioneer* will keep *perfectly cool* about it, and not blame the "rebel" Directors for not condescending to *send* it to him first, for it was not their fault.—They would no doubt, have accommodated him, if he had felt interest enough in the matter to have requested it of them.

CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR GRADING.

Sec. 1. To McDowell, Clayton & Co.
" 2. " " " "
" 3. " " " "
" 4. " " " "
" 5. " L. M. Hemphill.
" 6. " Lytle & Hamby.
" 7. " "
" 8. " Young & Hemphill.
" 9. " Albertis Burgin.
" 10. " Fortune & Co.
" 11. " Penland & Coleman.
" 12. " "
" 13. " McDowell, Clayton & Co.
" 14. " " " "
" 15. " Sherill & Patton.
" 16. " John E. Patton & Son.

CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR CROSS TIES.

Sec. 1. To John Stepp.
" 2. " —— Kerley.
" 3. " " "
" 4. " S. Daughty.
" 5. " Brown & Smith.
" 6. " G. C. Alexander.
" 7. " Lytle & Hamby.
" 8. " Young & Hemphill.
" 9. " McDowell, Clayton & Co.
" 10. " J. T. Pickens.
" 11. " Pendland & Coleman.
" 12. " "
" 13. " McDowell, Clayton & Co.
" 14. " " " "
" 15. " Sherill & Patton.
" 16. " J. E. Patton & Son.

MASONRY.

Flat Creek Bridge,	To	Henry & Jones.
Tomahauk Creek "	"	"
Ballards "	"	"
Whitson Mill "	"	Sherill & Patton.
Swannanoa "	"	J. E. Patton & Son.
Ross "	"	"

To our Western Friends.

At the solicitations of many friends in some of our Western Counties, who wishes us to aid them in organizing County Agricultural Societies, as well as to gratify a great desire on our part to take a view of the beautiful scenery and enjoy a personal interview with the people of that region, we have concluded to undertake the journey around this Judicial Circuit at the Spring Term of the Superior Courts. We hope to form an Agricultural Society in each county, and that every person of every industrial pursuit will take an active part. We anticipate much pleasure during the trip, and sincerely hope the delicious mountain Trout will bite.

Judicial Circuits of the State.

The so-called Convention have incorporated into the unconstitutional Constitution the following apportoinment of twelve Judicial Circuits in the State of North Carolina:

First Circuit—Currituck, Perquimans, Hertford, Camden, Chowan, Bertie, Pasquotank, Gates.

Second Circuit—Tyrrell, Beaufort, Edgecombe, Hyde, Martin, Washington, Pitt.

Third Circuit—Craven, Greene, Wayne, Carteret, Onslow, Wilson, Jones, Lenoir.

Fourth Circuit—Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, New Hanover, Bladen, Duplin, Sampson.

Fifth Circuit—Cumberland, Richmond, Stanly, Harnett, Anson, Moore, Montgomery, Wake, Johnson, Warren, Nash, Granville, Halifax, Franklin.

Seventh Circuit—Person, Randolph, Caswell, Orange, Guilford, Rockingham, Chatham, Alamance.

Eighth Circuit—Stokes, Rowan, Surry, Forsythe, Davie, Davidson, Yadkin.

Ninth Circuit—Union, Lincoln, Rutherford, Cabarrus, Gaston, Polk, Mecklenburg, Cleveland.

Tenth Circuit—Iredell, Caldwell, Alexander, Burke, Wilkes, McDowell.

Eleventh Circuit—Alleghany, Mitchell, Buncombe, Ashe, Yancey, Watauga, Madison.

Twelfth Circuit—Henderson, Macon, Cherokee, Transylvania, Jackson, Haywood, Clay.

The number of Judges in the State were fixed at three for the Supreme Court and twelve for the Superior Courts—all to be elected by the people. County Courts are to be abolished.

Mr. Stanton's case is not within the act of 1867, regulating the tenure of certain civil offices.

Previous to the act of 1867, c. 154, the President had an absolute right to remove officers. [illegible] tion from its adoption, and it had been sanctioned by Congress, and affirmed by the Supreme Court.

The act of 1867, c. 154, by its first section, altered the tenure of officers "appointed by and with the advice of the Senate," and limited the tenure of Cabinet officers "*for and during the term of the President, and for one month thereafter.*" As this fixed the duration of a cabinet officer's tenure, it placed him beyond the President's power of removal; and this was the purpose of the first section, which constitutes the efficient part of the act, for all the other sections only provide for maintaining and carrying into effect the new system of tenure created by the first section.

Now, it is certain that Mr. Stanton's case is not, and cannot be brought within the first section. That limits the tenure of Cabinet officers to the term of the President who appointed them. And Mr. Stanton was appointed by President Lincoln, who was dead, and whose term had ceased before the act was passed. And Congress could not limit the tenure of an office upon a Presidential term that had ceased to be. And such an intent cannot be attributed to Congress, because it is not only absurd, but impossible.

The term of an *office* is one thing, and is its duration as limited by law? The term of an *officer* is another thing, and is the duration of his actual tenure and personal relation to the office. And these cease with his life; for when he has ceased to be, nothing can be his. And the statute specifies the term of *the officer*, for it limits the tenure of Cabinet officers upon "the tenure of the President by whom they may have been appointed."

The result is that Mr. Stanton's case is *casus omissus* by the act of 1867, and is neither within its purpose or letter. As the act determines the tenure of Cabinet officers with the term of the President who appointed them, it secures to every President the right of appointing, in the first instance, his own Cabinet officers. This is the necessary legal intendment of the act, because it is its direct effect. But its terms do not effect this in Mr. Stanton's case, nor reach its circumstances. The President who appointed him is dead, and his Presidential term ceased with his death. Yet Mr. Stanton is in office, and would continue in office though Mr. Johnson should die, and so on through any succession of Presidents whom Mr. Stanton should outlive. His tenure of office is not now and never has been determinable with the term of a President, and, therefore, it is not now, and never has been, within the first section of the act of 1867.

As Mr. Stanton's tenure of office began under and according to the Constitution, before the act of 1867 was passed, it cannot be applied to his tenure without giving it a retroactive effect, and the act itself shows the intent that this should not be done. For as it determines the tenure of Cabinet officers with the term of the President who appointed them, it cannot, as has been said, refer to a Presidential term which has passed and ceased to be. And if a retroactive effect could be given to the act, then, on its enactment, it would have determined the tenure of all the Cabinet officers appointed by Mr. Lincoln from his death.

If the case of Mr. Stanton is not within the first section of the act of 1867, it is not within its other sections. For, as has been said, they all rest on the first as their legal base, and are merely subsidiary to that, and provisions for carrying into effect the new system of tenures that creates. And as the first section takes from the President the absolute power of removing the officers whose tenure it limits, the other sections provide for the state of things thus created, and have no application to any other.

In this consideration of the act of 1867 we have not mooted the questions, whether that act was "*cutside of the Constitution*," and whether that was fixed by a contemporaneous construction coeval with the Government, by the past legislation of the country, and the uniform doctrine of the Supreme Court.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

List of Consignees per Western N. C. Railroad, remaining at Morganton, March 9.

NAMES.	PACKAGES.	POUNDS
J. R. Baird & Co.,	2 Casks,	1325
Alexander, Roberts & Co.	10 bags Seed,	1315
J. Kimberly,	6 bags Seed,	840
J. A. Miller,	9 pac'gs, 3 bags,	
" "	1 barrel,	1766
J. A. Miller & Co.,	3 packages,	310
Alexander, Roberts & Co.,	1 package.	120
R. M. Stokes,	2 bundles Paper,	121
J. A. Hunt & Co.,	1 barrel Oil.	
E. J. Hardin,	2 packages.	
W. W. Fleming,	2 packages,	
Frazer & Clagwell,	2 packages.	
W. F. McKesson,	10 packages, 2 ploughs	
S. Hammershlay,	1 barrel,	
R. B. Vance,	1 bale,	
D. C. Person,	1 bale.	

J. C. FERREE, *Agent.*

PRICES CURRENT.

ASHEVILLE.—CORRECTED BY POLK & SUMMEY.

WHEAT—Clean, per bu.,	$1 75	FLAX SEED—per bush.,	$ 1 00
FLOUR—per 100 lbs.,	5a5 50	DRIED PEACHES—per bu.	1 25
CORN—per bu.,	70a75	BUTTER—per lb.,	20
MEAL—per bush.,	75a80	CHICKENS—each,	10a15
Sweet Potatoes—per bush.,	75	EGGS—per dozen,	15
Irish " —per bush.,	40a50	MOLASSES—per gal.,	50a1 00
DRIED APPLES—per bush.,	75	BEESWAX—per lb.,	30
RYE—per bush.,	75	TALLOW—per lb.,	12 1-2a15
LARD—per lb.,	15	OATS—per bush,	50
BACON—per lb.,	12 1-2a15	RAGS—per lb.,	2 1-2

State of North Carolina.

HAYWOOD COUNTY,

Equity Court Office.

William M. Penland and Robert H. Penland and others Expartee.
Samuel B. Love & others Expartee.
Wm. Sorrels & others heirs at Law, of Elijah Deaver, dec'd. Expartee.
Joseph Chambers and Wife, *vs.*
John Snider and Wife.

It was ordered by the Court that publication be made in a Newspaper for three weeks, to parties entitled in the foregoing case, notifying them to come forward and claim their shares of the proceeds of the sale of Land made in the above cases, by the Clerk and Master; and that in the case of William M. Penland and Robert H. Penland and others, Expartee, the said parties are also to come forward at the next Term of this Court and show cause why the Clerk and Master should not make Title to the purchasers.

J. A. BENNERS, C. & M. E.

March 12. 360 3w

"COSTAR'S" PREPARATIONS

Everybody---Tries Them!
Everybody---Uses Them!
Everybody---Believes in Them!
Everybody--Recommends Them!

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, &c.? ☞Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS.

"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

"That Cough will kill you. Don't neglect it. Take home the Cure—the nicest improved article. ☞25c. and 50c. Sizes—"COSTAR'S" COUGH REMEDY.

The children cry for it—its a 'Soothing Syrup.' For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections. Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated.) 30 years administered in a Physician's Practice. ☞25c. and 50c. Boxes—

Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing—cleanses the system of impurity the use of Tobacco,

For the "Toilet," for Beautifying the Complexion, giving to the skin a transparent freshness. ☞Bottles, $1.00.

"COSTAR'S" BITTER-SWEET AND ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft.—Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies of taste and elegance in New York are now using it altogether, to the exclusion of everything else. Try one bottle, and see its wonderful quality.

☞!!! Beware!!! of all Worthless Imitations.
☞None Genuine without 'COSTAR'S' Signature.
☞25c. and 50c. sizes kept by all DRUGGISTS.
☞$1.00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price.
☞$2.00 pays for any three $1 sizes by Express.
☞$5.00 pays for eight $1.00 sizes by Express.

Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broakway, N. Y.
E. J. ASTON, Agent at
Asheville, N. C.

Feb. 20. 357 6m

IF you want any Newspaper, Magazine o Periodical, leave your name and money a ASTON'S.

Piedmont Life Insurance Co.

OF VIRGINIA.

Authorized Capital

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

OFFICERS.

W. C. CARRINGTON, President.
J. J. HOPKINS, Secretary.
C. H. PERROW, Medical Advisor.

THIS Liberal and Solvent Southern Company pays its policy holders Annually 87½ per cent nett profits.

It has no restriction as to residence and travel.

Its policies are non-forfeitable.

It permits you to change policy from one plan to another.

It invites policy holders to its annual settlements, to see justice is done them.

It is meeting with the most rapid success ever known in Life Insurance Annals.

It gives proof of solvency in vouchers and references.

NELSON COURT HOUSE, VA., March 25, 1867.

The undersigned, officers of the county of Nelson, and State of Virginia, take pleasure in recommending as a solvent and reliable company, "The Piedmont Real Estate Insurance Company," of this county; and besides the merit of its solvency, its rates and terms for Life Insurance are such as to commend it to public patronage.

Its Stockholders, Directors and Officers are men of high integrity, and patrons can rely on honorable, efficient management of its affairs.

None of us have stock or other personal interest in this company, and simply give this as disinterested testimony to the merits of a good institution.

GEORGE S. STEVENS, Clerk Circuit Court.
JOHN F. NIX, Sheriff.
WM. A. HILL, Surveyor.
S. H. LOVING, Clerk County Court.
E. J. ASTON, Agent,
Asheville, N. C.

Traveling Agents Wanted, Apply to JAMES F. JOHNSON, Special Agent, Charlotte, N.C.

Feb. 20. 357 1y

J. C. L. GUDGER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY.

WAYNESVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in all the Western Counties.—Collection of Claims will receive prompt attention.

REFERS TO
Hon. A. S. MERRIMON, Raleigh, N. C.
" Z. B. VANCE, Charlotte, "
W. D. RANKIN, Asheville, "

Feb. 20. 357 3m

S. M. McLOUD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Practices in the 8th Judicial Circuit. Prompt attention to the Collection of Claims and all other business entrusted to his care.

Feb. 6. 357 1y

A. T. & T. F. DAVIDSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILL give prompt attention to all Professional business in Western North Carolina.

OFFICES AT
FRANKLIN, N. C., and ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Jan. 30. 356 tf

JAMES H. MERRIMON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Prctices in all the Counties in Western North Carolina. Strict and prompt attention given to all Professional business.

Jan 16. 354 6

State of North Carolina.

MADISON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1867.

V. A. McLane, vs. John L. McLane. } Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant John L. McLane is not a resident of the State and resides beyond its limits. It is ordered therefore that publication be made for six successive weeks in the *News and Farmer*, a paper published in the Town of Asheville, for the said Defendant, John L. McLane, to be and appear at the next Term of the Court, to be held for the County of Madison, at the Court House in Marshall, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition of the plaintiff, V. A. McLane, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, J. Nichols, Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1867.

J. NICHOLS, Clerk.
By J. T. NICHOLS, Deputy Clerk.

Jan. 23. 355 6t*

State of North Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term 1867.

David Garron, vs Wm. Patton. } Attachment.

It is ordered by the Court in the above case that publication be made in the *Asheville News and Farmer*, for six successive weeks, giving notice that the defendant, William Patton appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said county of Buncombe, at the Court House at Asheville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead or demur to this suit, or Judgment will be taken against him *pro confesso*.

Witness, W. R. Young, Clerk of our said Court at office in Asheville, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1867, and the 92d year of our independence.

W. R. YOUNG, Clerk.

Feb. 20, 1868. 357 6w*

SHAVING BRUSHES, Shaving Soap,
Base Balls and Base Ball Books,
Feather Dusters, Marbles,
Combs, Hair Pins,
Crochet Needles, Photograph Albums,
Lilly White, &c., &c., &c.,
Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Crockery Ware, &c.

JUST opened a large and well selected stock of Queensware and Glass, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Dishes and Pitchers, and a fine lot of Basins and Ewers. McDOWELL & SPEARS.

Horses and Teams to Hire.

ANY person wishing to hire Saddle Horses, or Horses and Wagons for hauling, can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber.

B. F. SAUNDERS.

Asheville, Feb. 27. 358 4t

35 DOZEN ELEMENTARY SPELLERS. Just received at ASTON'S.

Sept. 12 337 tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY, for sale at ASTON'S.

Newton Male Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday 27th of January, 1868.

Terms per Session of Twenty Weeks:

Primary English Department,	$10,00
Intermediate " "	15,00
Advanced " "	20,00
Latin and Greek, each,	5,00
Incidental fee,	1,00

Tuition One Half in Advance.

It will be the aim of the Principal to establish a School of high grade, and worthy of the patronage of those who have sons to Educate.

Discipline will be strict, and instruction thorough.

Boys will be prepared for any class in College.

It is also the intention of the Principal to locate permanently in Asheville.

J. C. STURGEON, *Principal.*

Jan. 16. 354 1m

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership formerly existing between the undersigned, under the name of

M. L. Neilson & Co.,

has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by A. W. CUMMINGS, to whom all persons indebted to the late Firm, will make immediate payment, he being fully empowered to settle all claims in favor of, and against the concern.

M. L. NEILSON,
W. R. NEILSON,
A. W. CUMMINGS.

Spartanburg, S. C., Jan. 16. 354 tf

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

TO SUPPORT YOUR MECHANICS.

CUNNINGHAM & FARRISS

HAVE just received from New York, a New Stock of Saddlers' Materials, and will keep constantly on hand,

Saddles,
Bridles,
Harness,
Collars,

And every thing in our Line, from a Hamestring to a Side Saddle, which they will sell as cheap as they can be bough: South.

All work warranted, and ripped work or bad stuffing of saddles, repaired free.

Oct. 31, 1867. 344 tf.

J. W. SCHARTLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CUTTING

Done promptly and accurately, and all pieces marked, so that the maker can insure

GOOD FITS.

All work warranted to be of the neatest and most fashionable style.

Prices for cutting, the same as before the war.

Asheville, Oct. 17. 342 tf.

A. FRECK,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

WOULD Respectfully inform the people of Asheville and Western North Carolina, that he has determined to locate permanently at Asheville, and can always be found at JOHN WILSON'S TAILOR SHOP, where he will be pleased to wait on all who will patronize him.

Work and Material Warranted.

He has just received a lot of the very best Calf Skins, and other materials, and will warrant all work executed by him to be of the best quality. Prices to suit the times.

A. FRECK.

Oct. 24, 1867. 343 3m.

JOHN W. WILSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

WOULD Inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand, one door South of the Post Office, prepared to execute all kinds of Tailoring in the shortest time, best and most fashionable styles.

CUTTING

Coats, 50 cents; Pants and Vests, 25 cents each.

All work warranted. J. W. WILSON.

Oct. 24, 1867. 343 6m

State of North Carolina.

CLAY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1867.

Wm. S. Boone, vs M. J. Boone. } Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that an alias Subpœna has been Issued and returned not executed. It is therefore ordered by the Court that proclamation be made, which is done. It is therefore considered by the Court, that publication be made in the Asheville *News and Farmer*, a paper published in the Town of Asheville, for six Successive weeks, notifying defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Clay, at the Court House in Haysville on the first Monday in April next, to answer Plaintiffs Petition, or Judgment will be had pro confesso. Set for hearing.

Witness, W. H. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office in Haysville, the first Monday in April, 1867.

Issued January 18th, 1868.

W. H. JOHNSON, C. C. C.

Jan. 30. 356 6t

BATESVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

HAVING received the Agency for the sale of Cloths and Yarns made by this Company, we are ready to supply dealers at Factory pricee.

DAVID & STRADLEY,
Wholesale Grocers, and
Commission Merchants,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Nov. 7. 345 tf

Another Streak of Civilization!

GREAT ATTRACTION!!

Immense Excitement!!!

GRAND SENSATION!!!!

THE establishment of a regular News Depot in Asheville, where you may buy any Newspaper, Magazine, Daily, Weekly, Monthly or Occasionally or subscribe for anything you want. Fresh arrivals every day at ASTON'S.

Jan. 23. 356 tf

Citizens of Buncombe

AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES.—We hereby tender you our thanks for the kind patronage heretofore bestowed on us, and beg leave to call your attention to our

LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Both Fall and Winter, now arriving, which have been carefully selected with the special view of meeting your wants—and which we are offering

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

Consisting of

Calicoes,	Collars and Cuffs,
Homespuns,	Cambrics,
Delaines,	Paper Collars,
Ginghams,	Laces,
Linens,	Trimmings,
Ble Cottons,	Shawls,
Brown Domestics,	Blankets,
Shirts and Bosoms,	Cloths and Cassimeres,

And other articles too numerous to mention.

Our large stock of

Hardware & Cutlery

is unsurpassed, and we beg to call your attention to our stock of

Crockery and Groceries,

All of which we offer at "low down" Prices, and for which we ask you to give us a call. That "Polk-Dye" is here. Come and get it before it goes.

Give us a call, we sell as low as the lowest, and are determined to continue to merit that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

All we ask is to try us.

POLK & SUMMEY.

Oct. 10, '67. 341 tf

Agricultural Implements

FROM THE

BEST FACTORIES,

AT

FACTORY PRICES,

With Cost and Carriage Added.

HAVING been appointed Agent for an Agricultural Implement Factory, I am ready to supply any AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT, from a

Hoe to a Threshing Machine

OF THE

BEST QUALITY.

Call and examine prices, &c.

R. M. STOKES, Agent.

MRS. G. H. A. ADAMS

HAS just received all the patterns and modes of trimming of the newest styles of Cloaks and Saques. She is prepared to cut and make in the best manner. She will also have, in a few days, the best cloth and trimmings for Cloaks, which will be sold as low as possible.

Also Millenery done in the best style, and at low prices.

Nov. 21, 1867. 347 tf

CIDER MILLS.

I HAVE for sale one of

SCULLY'S PORTABLE

WINE AND CIDER MILLS.

This is pronounced the best Cider Mill now made.

Call at Gen. Vance's Store and examine it.

R. M. STOKES, Agent.

McDOWELL & SPEARS,

IN THE CAPE FEAR BANK BUILDING,

Asheville, N. C.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR FALL and Winter Stock of Goods, and invite everyboly and his Wife and Daughters to come and see how cheap they sell them. Be sure and call before purchasing elsewhere, or you'll lose bargains. Below we give a slight sketch of our stock.

A LARGE lot of Boots and Shoes for Men, Boys, Ladies and Misses.

McDOWELL & SPEARS.

A Large Stock of Hardware.

HATCHETS, Hammers, Files, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Horse Brushes, Blacking Brushes, and Hair and Tooth Brushes.—Call and look round before purchasing elsewhere. We mean what we say. Low for cash or produce. McDOWELL & SPEARS.

Ladies, Look Here!

THERE is the prettiest and largest lot of Fall and Winter Prints you ever saw, cheap as dirt, just opened at McDOWELL & SPEARS'.

DOMESTICS, Thread, Sheetings, Iron, Castings and Nails, for sale at

McDOWELL & SPEARS'.

Mill and Cross Cut Saws.

YOU can get a nice article of either, for but little money, at the Store of

McDOWELL & SPEARS.

Oct. 2, 1867. 340 tf

Sundries.

WE HAVE on hand Sugar, Salt, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, and Coffee the very best. Call and examine, and if you should not see what you want, ask for it, as we cannot show all the goods we have. McDOWELL & SPEARS.

The Highest Prices Paid.

WE WANT Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn; Chickens, Feathers, Wool, Beeswax and Tallow; Flaxseed, Flour, Meal, Butter and Ginseng. We pay the top of the market, if not a little more. McDOWELL & SPEARS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

IF not, call and have your House, Furniture, or Goods insured in a reliable Company, by

E. J. ASTON.
Ins. Agent, Asheville, N. C

ROSADALIS, the great North Carolina remedy for all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, for sale at ASTON'S.

Nov. 21, '67. 347 tf

COME AND SEE,

THAT Splendid lot of Juvenile Books and all kind of family Notions, just opening at ASTON'S.

Jan. 9. 353 tf

LIGHT READING.

1000 or those cheap Illuminated Novels, Song Books, &c., just received at ASTON'S News Depot.

Jan. 9. 353 tf

Teas! Teas!!

A FINE assortment of Teas can be found at the Brick Store opposite South end of the Eagle Hotel. McDOWELL & SPEARS.

WANTED—1,000 Bushels Good Wheat.—Bring it along if you want a little money, and a lot of Cheap Goods.

McDOWELL & SPEARS.

Oct. 3, 1867. 340 tf

LAND WANTED.

THE Wardens of the Poor for Buncombe County, desire to purchase a small Farm, suited for a Poor House Farm, and will receive propositions from any person desiring to sell, at the next regular meeting, which will be held on the last Saturday in March next.

By order of the Board.

W. D. RANKIN, *Ch'n Board.*

Feb. 6. 357 7t

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRMNESS.

Well, let him go, and let him stay—
I do not mean to die;
I guess he'll find that I can live
Without him, if I try.
He thought to frighten me with frowns,
So terrible and black—
He'll stay away a thousand years
Before I ask him back!

He said that I had acted wrong,
And foolishly beside;
I won't forget him after that—
I wouldn't if I died.
If I was wrong, what right had he
To be so cross with me?
I know I'm not an angel quite—
I don't pretend to be.

He had another sweetheart once,
And now when we fall out,
He always says she was not cross,
And that she didn't pout.
It is enough to vex a saint—
It's more than I can bear;
I wish that girl of his was—
Well, I don't care where.

He thinks that she was pretty, too—
Was beautiful and good;
I wonder if she'd get him back
Again, now, if she could?
I know she would, and there she is—
She lives almost in sight;
And now it's after nine o'oclock—
Perhaps he's there to-night.

I'd almost write to him to come—
But then I've said I won't;
I do not care so much, but she
Shan't have him if I don't;
Besides, I know that I was wrong,
And he was in the right;
I guess I'll tell him so—and then—
I wish he'd come to-night.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Around her waist I put my arm—
It felt as soft as cake;
Oh dear, says she, what liberty
You printers take!

Why, yes, my "Zeb," my charming gal,
(I squeezed her some, I guess.)
Can you say aught, my love, against
The freedom of the Press?

I kissed her some—I did by gum,
She colored like a beet;
Upon my living soul she looked
Almost too good to eat!

I gave another bus, and then
Says she, I do confess
I rather kinder sorter like
The freedom of the Press.

WHAT CROPS SHALL WE RAISE?

In the unsettled state of agricultural labor in several States of our Union, where, instead of farm, plantation labor has been the only available kind--upon a reconstruction of labor and their agriculture, the question arises—"What crops can we raise that will give us the greatest profit, with the least expense of labor?" The same question is also raised in many other quarters. We would all like to raise crops that will give us great returns with little outlay of any kind, but we find in stern experience that it is only "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return to the ground."

As a general thing, we are too much creatures of habit, and inclined to follow in the same ruts our fathers have traveled before us; yet frequently, whenever a change is made, it is too radical, often carrying us to the other extreme, to our no small disadvantage or loss. It will be observed, by the observing, that they are the most successful who, in making a change to something they are entirely unacquainted with, instead of trying it on an extensive scale, commence in a small way, experimenting to get a definite knowledge of the best modes of culture, and whether their soil is adapted to it; and also making suitable preparations, required for the successful pursuit of such culture.

Changing from the production of any special crop to another, frequently demands a greater change in the neccessary requisites of fixtures, &c., than in any other particular. The isolation in which farmers live too much, tends greatly to their disadvantage in obtaining information of different productions from their own, practiced by others. Did they but mingle with their fellow-farmers, read the agricultural papers, as the merchants, traders and manufacturers mingle and read their commercial and other papers, their opinions and practices would combine the wisdom of their associates and of those given through their papers, and certainly there must be "wisdom in the multiplicity of counsellors." True, farmers read, and to a large extent are well informed on general questions of polities, government, &c. Did they but take as much pains to inform themselves by reading, and, when together, by conversation on their immediate and every-day business and occupation, as upon the others, there would be a greater amount of every-day practical knowledge of their pursuits, than is now the case, disseminated among the mass of the farming community.

Experience is one of the best teachers; yet we ought not to allow ourselves to become its slaves, as is the great tendency of farm life. It is to this tendency that is owing, in a great measure, the sneer that is cast upon what is termed "book-farming," as being theoretical and unreliable; and the theories of cultivation which seem to disagree with the wisdom as traditionally handed down from the fathers, is an encroachment on their rights.

The great progress made in all branches of business enterprise has caused a radical change in many respects. The products that our fathers made staples, and relied upon for sale and conversion into money, are often behind the times. The change wrought in the demands of our markets by these improvements, renders other productions more profitable to the farmer, and at this day he would hardly go back to many of the ancient practices.

In the culture of farm crops, first of all we should raise all varieties that are to be consumed on the farm, and a large proportion, if not the whole of them; unless it be some that can be purchased cheaper than they can be raised, and then it is often advisable to raise a portion of such crop as a matter of convenience, and purchase the balance with the proceeds of some commercial crop that our soils is suitable for, the market demands, and is more economically raised. Various articles of produce require, for the best results, soils peculiarly adapted to them. Perhaps any soil will grow an article of what is called tobacco, for example; but to produce a good crop, of fine growth and good flavor, requires a peculiar soil and special treatment, and there are but few localities, comparatively, where the finest and best can be produced; other soils grow a coarser, rank flavored article.

So of many other commercial crops—so that it is very difficult for one not knowing the exact make of the soil, to advise any one special crop that will pay in a different locality from where he is especially experienced. It is always safe to grow any crops that have been raised in our vicinity on similar soil, and if new ones are desired to take such as have proved good and profitable on similar soil to our own, in other localities, and experiment on a small scale, not risk our whole force and spare capital in any new untried crop or production; and in trying any new crop, it is always safer and advisable to visit some experienced cultivator, at the proper season, and learn by inquiry and inspection his mode of culture. Such a course will usually save us the mortification, as well as pecuniay loss, often attendant upon a different course.

As examples of this want of caution and success, and over-doing, look at the efforts put forth a few years since to grow tobacco in all sections where it had never been grown as a field crop. It was not an unfrequent occurrence for a new hand, who had never grown or seen it growing, in conversation and practice, to put out ten to twenty acres, and in some instances much more. What was the result? Just what might have been expected—a great crop of the poorest quality, operating not only to the detriment of those growers, but also to that of more practical ones; and having no, or only partial, requisites of curing, barns, &c., the crop could not be properly taken care of, and these, together with the want of experience in preparing it for market, resulted in very small, or no profit, if not loss. A second trial, in some instances, resulted about the same—resulting in disgust and prejudice that the crop could not be grown profitably, and abandonment of the trial.

See also the wild excitement that has run over our country in regard to raising wool and "Improved American Merino sheep," the last few years. Instead of feeling their way cautiously, we find farmers investing their money in flocks of hundreds, where it would have been better, and ought to have been, instead of hundreds, scores or less, and then the present reactionary results might have been avoided. But thus it is with mankind. If one man sees his neighbor succeediag and making money from enterprise, he is unsatisfied till he has tried it regardless of his own fitness and circumstances often, and thus it continues till a reaction takes place.

MANAGEMENT OF THE MANURE HEAP.

The time is now approaching when the manufacture and collection of manure will be commenced in earnest by most farmers. A few hints on the [illegible] of the manure heap may not be out of place. Every manure heap consists of three portions, and these require very different means for their preservation. We have first the carbonaceous matter. This forms the chief bulk of every manure heap, and from the fact that it came originally from the atmosphere, and that it can be replaced from the same source, theorists who have not carefully watched the results attained in practice, are very apt to depreciate its value. It is not as valuable as the other two constituents, but it serves to bring the land into fine, friable, mellow condition, and it is by no means certain that the carbonic acid, furnished by its decomposition, is not a source of plant food. Under any circumstances, however, it is well to be economical of it, and allow none to go to waste.

The second portion is the inorganic plant food contained in the straw and in the food of animals. It consists of phosphoric acid, lime, potash, soda, magnesia soluble silica, &c., and the great source of loss of these constituents is from their being washed out. They cannot evaporate, but if the rain and liquid manure are allowed to fall on a manure heap, and drain *through it and out of it*, the manure pile becomes a mere *caput mortuum*—worthless residuum of originally valuable materials. Hence every barnyard where manure is kept exposed to the weather, should be hollowed out in the centre, and well puddled, so as to prevent the soluble matters from draining or soaking away. Moreover, if the farm is located in a region where much rain falls, it is necessary to place a large portion of the barnyard under the cover of sheds, which prevent excessive wetting. *Some* moisture is absolutely necessary. Too much is decidedly injurious.

The third constituent of the manure heap is nitrogen. This is a substance of great and undoubted value, and every care should be taken to preserve and increase it. We do not propose here to enter minutely into its chemical relations but would merely offer one or two suggestions for fixing and preserving it.

When vegetable substances containing nitrogen, undergo putrefaction, in a moist state, the nitrogen in general becomes converted into ammonia. The same processs of putrefaction, however, produces carbonic acid in large quantities, and this combines with the ammonia to form carbonate of ammonia. This salt is comparatively volatile, and if the manure is allowed to dry up while exposed to thin layers, the ammonia disappears. Several agents may be set to work to fix and retain it.

Water is one of these—carbonate of ammonia dissolves very readily in water, and does not then evaporate to the same extent that it would do from a dry mass

The great agent in the fixing of ammonia on the manure heap is the humic and similar acids produced during the decomposition of straw. These acids do it very effectually, and hence the importance of mixing animal excrement with a large proportion of moist straw.

One of the most powerful fixers of ammonia is plaster or sulphate of lime. When this substance meets corbonate of lime. When this substance meets corbonate of ammonia in solution, decomposition ensues. Carbonate of lime and sulphate of ammonia are formed, and as sulphate of ammonia is not volatile at ordinary temperatures there is no danger of loss except by its being washed out.

Hence a few simple rules will enable us to manage a manure heap so as to avoid any very great loss.

1st. Prevent all loss by drainage and soaking.

2nd. See that the animal excrements are *covered* with moist straw.

3d. See that while too much water is avoided. there is a sufficiency to keep the manure moist.

4th Moisture and packing prevent fire fanging--that is too rapid fermentation.

5th. If you find it convenient to use a few bushels of plaster, sprinkle them over the heap so that the plaster will be incorporated with the successive layers. It will thus prove of great service.—*Country Gentlemen.*

THE CRANBERRY CROP.—The cranberry crop on Cape Cod, last year, amounted to 19,000 barrels, of which a large portion is said to have been cut severely by the frost. In Bergen county it will reach 16,000 barrels. Other States, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, New England, and other localities, will probably produce 50,000 barrels, making as the probable crop for the United States the past year, of 100,000 barrels, or 300,000 bushels, of which New Jersey produces nearly one-half, consequently she can control the price of the crop, The value of the crop cannot fall short of $1,200,000, and this immense sum is harvested from what has been considered worthless swamp lands. Much of this land has been wrested from the possession of wild animals, wild morasses, over which even the light-footed Indian, or still lighter squirrel, could hardly tread. And these worthless swamps, now improved in the cranberry culture with bearing vines are worth $1500 per acre. The success of the swamp culture has abundantly proved, that there is no land, however worthless it may be deemed, but is valuable for some good purpose, when you find out what that purpose is.—*Trenton Gazette.*

RADICAL ARGUMENTS.—The radical revolutionists evince a holy horror of judicial decisions. They hate the Supreme Court of the United States as the devil is supposed to hate holy water, or a rabid dog any aqueous fluid.

"No thief e'er felt the halter draw
With a good opinion of the law."

Whenever it is probable that a judicial tribunal of proper authority may be seriously or successfully invoked the Radical managers shrink and squirm and wriggle like an impaled worm endeavoring to escape from torture. The only arguments they employ, either in Congress or in the newspapers subsidized for their service, are assertions without proof, vulgar and indiscriminate enunciations, violent invectives, coarse balderdry, contemptible personalties, fierce intimidations, and empty threats of [illegible] who never witfeats, and blustering [illegible] Bob Acres school. This is painfully [illegible] disgustingly impressed upon every honest-minded citizen who reads either the speeches of these revolutionists in Congress or the comments of their newspaper organs.

SUPPORT FOR THE PRESIDENT.—The Conservative Army and Navy Union of Washington held a meeting on Thursday night and passed the following resolution

"*Resolved*, That if the worst must come to the worst; that if Congress precipitates war upon the country by its continued encroachments upon the prerogatives of the executive and judicial branches of the Government, and aggressions upon the people, we hereby pledge "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors," to uphold the Chief Magistrate of the nation in defence of constitutional liberty.

News and Farmer $1 for 4 months.

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Gardening for Profit	$1 50
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Quinby's Bee Keeping	1 50
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Husman on Grapes and Wine	1 50
Haraszthy on Grape Culture, Wines and Wine Making	5 00
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees	3 00
Baker's Practical Fruit Culture	4 00
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming	2 50
Thomas' Fruit Culturist	3 00
Ten Acres Enough	1 50
American Horticultural Annual	1 00
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Nov. 21, '67. 347 tf

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Dec. 5. 349 tf

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Jan. 9. 353 tf

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All kinds of Vegetable Plants.
July 11, '67. 328 tf

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Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS,
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Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
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Sept. 12, 1867. 337 1y*.

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Nov. 28, 1867. 348 tf

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Dec. 5. 349 tf

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Asheville, N. C. Mar. 1st, 66. tf

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Feb. 27. 358 4t

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August 22, 1867. 334 1y*

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Nov, 28, 1867, 348 6m

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Asheville, July 12, 1866. tf

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July 18. 329 tf

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